MAXWELL'S CRIME ATONED

The Murderer of Arthur Preller Suffers the Extreme Penalty of the Law.

He Shows Great Mental Distress in His Last Hours, and Repeats His Story that the Killing Was Entirely Unintentional.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 10.-The morning dawned clear and cool, and as the first light of Maxwell's last day on earth entered his narrow cell it heightened the sickly pallor of his face, which had increased during the night. Shortly after daybreak Maxwell turned to one of the deputies and said:

"I wish that telegram would come." "Do you expect a telegram?" was the re-

"I do, and I know it will bring me good

Soon after making the remark Maxwell threw himself on the cot in his cell, but remained there only a few minutes. He then arose, lighted a fresh cigarette and sat down at the table, making a poor attempt to read. He was plainly ill at ease, and occasionally glanced furtively out through the gratings of the narrow window of the cell and out into the inner yard of the jail. At a few minutes before 5 o'clock Maxwell performed his morning ablutions and donned his funeral clothes, which were new from the skin out, the outer garments being of plain black, with a neatly-fitting Prince Albert coat. At 5:18 Father Tihan arrived and entered the cell, the door of which was closed, and those within the jail moved away to give all the privacy possible. Father Tihan then administered communion to the condemned. At the conclusion of the religious services in Maxwell's cell like offices were accorded Henry Landgraf by Father Tihan. Landgraf had occupied his cot a greater portion of the night after 11:30, and appeared cool and collected. He was neatly attired, but his apparel was of coarser texture than that of the principal actor in the double execution. While the father confessor was administering the communion to the condemned the deputy sheriff's were engaged on the scaffold preparing the apparatus for its work. At 5:50 Maxwell and Landgraf sat down to their final meal, which had been prepared by the jailer's wife. Each was served with like dishes, and the breakfast consisted of fried oysters, fried eggs, hot biscuits and pan cakes, with jelly, bread, butter and coffee. Landgraf ate hearwhile Maxwell . partook of the repast quite sparingly. As he sat at the table it was plain to see that all of his assumed indifference had departed, and his face was blanched, while a troubled, hunted look had taken possession of his keen eyes. He was evidently growing weaker and had lost all hope of staying the executioner's hand. Landgraf maintained the same old stolid look. At 6:05 Sheriff Harrington arrived at the jail and announced that the execution had been postponed two hours. The only reason assigned was that the postponement had been granted at the request of Maxwell's attorneys. Sheriff Harrington also stated that under the law the men could be hanged at any time between the hours of 7 and 11, and that they would leave their cells at 9 o'clock.

Just across the street from the jail, in the office of Martin & Fauntleroy, Maxwell's attor-neys, sat John I. Martin and A. J. P. Garesche, the latter the attorney who voluntarily went to Jefferson City and made a plea for Maxwell to Gov. Morehouse. To an Associated Press reporter Mr. Martin said: "We are waiting dispatches from the British government, that is all can say. If we do not receive them our last hope is gone. I have so informed Maxwell." "I don't hope for anything now," said Mr.

Garesche. "I fear the worst must come." When Mr. Martin left the cell of his condemned client, after having notified him that all hope was gone, Maxwell desired him to personally thank Mr. Fauntleroy for him and gave him following letter to Mr. Martin for Mr. Garesche. The letter was written in a clear, bold hand. St. Louis, Aug. 9, 1888. A. J. P. Garesche, Esq.:

Dear Sir-Permit me to express to you my heart-felt thanks for your assistance rendered to my attorneys in endeavoring to obtain justice from Governor Morehouse. I pray God that he may bless you for the services you have rendered me. I am yours very HUGH M. BROOKS.

Maxwell received the news of the two hours' postponement calmly, though an expression of great relief was plainly visible on his features. Landgraf paid no attention to it in any way. The crowds on the house tops surrounding the jail-yard, where the execution is to take place, remained patiently in their elevated positions from 5 A. M., until the hour of execution, The view was clear and unobstructed from the roofs of dozens of buildings in the vicinity, and hundreds of people took advantage of the same. The number of spectators admitted to the jail was unusually small. For the first time in the history of the St. Louis Four Courts, telegraph instruments were placed in the building by the Associated Press and the leading papers of the city for the prompt transmission of news to the

At 8:10 Mr. Martin received the following telegram which was delivered to Maxwell: JEFF RSON CITY, Aug. 10.

Hon. John I. Martin: The Governor has received another telegram from Minister West, but he persists in the same position. Hold as long as possible, as we may hear in time. Give my heartfelt sympathy to the accused and his loved ones. Wire his father. P. W. FAUNTLEROY.

The receipt of this telegram created quite a sensation, as it was the general opinion in and about the jail that the Governor would grant at least a brief stay. The message was immediately conveyed to Maxwell. He received it indifferently, the ashen hue on his face growing

At 8:47 Sheriff Harrigan, preceded by a de-

tail of police, entered the inner yard of the jail, and the Sheriff entered Maxwell's cell, where he Landgraf had been placed to gether, and announced that moment had arrived. Maxwell paled and pulled his fingers nervously. His was the first death warrant read, and he stood up and heard his doom calmly, though he was plainly growing weaker all the time. While his arms were being pinioned Maxwell bit his lower lip and gulped several times. Landgraf received the warrant and pinioning stolidly. The procession to the scaffold was then formed, Father Tihan walking between Maxwell and Langdraf, preceded by Sheriff Harrington and deputies and followed by the police, the reporters and witnesses. As Maxwell passed through the inner yard he walked firmly but slowly. There was a wonderful change from the apparently unconcerned man puffing a cigarette and the one en route to his death. His face looked pinched and drawn, of ashen hue, and his eyes were swellen. He glanced about him piteously, his lips twitching, and his appearance was calculated to awaken the pity of even those who were firmly convinced he ought to die. Landgraf looked and moved like a log, with a half smile and half sneer on his face. There was no time lost in reaching the scaffold, which the condemned ascended without assistance. Maxwell was placed under the noose next Twelfth street. Father Tihan read prayers. Maxwell was asked if he had snything to say, and in an almost inaudible tone responded "No." Landgraf merely shook his head. The black caps were being drawn; when Landgraf slipped backward, but promptly recovered. There was an awful look of despair on Maxwell's face as the cap hid it from view, and his knees showed weakness. The nooses were adjusted quickly and at 8:56 the drop feil. Landgraf never moved, nor did a muscle twitch. Not so with Maxwell. When he fell his breast heaved convulsively and his limbs were drawn upward, while the spectators were shocked by a stream of blood pouring down the right breast of his coat, which was afterward found to have been caused by a cut on the nose inflicted by the rope in some mysterious way. Landgraf was pronounced dead in eleven and one-half minutes. Maxwell's struggles continued for four een minutes, when he, too, was pronounced dead by the attending physicians. Landgraf was cut down at 9:22 and Maxwell at 9:15. The bodies were removed to the morgue office and photographed, after which the post-mortem was commenced. It was stated by the physicians that the neck of each man An immense crowd of curious people had con-

gregated all about the jail, and the streets near-est the gailows were blockaded. The police oxperienced great difficulty in clearing the jail approaches, and at this hour, 10:30 A. M. bundreds of people still linger in the vicinity of the Four Courts. Maxwell met his death bravely, but it was apparent that he would have broken down in a few minutes longer. Landgrat died as stolidly as he lived.

At the coroner's office it was stated that the remains of Landgraf would be turned over to his brother, Andrew Landgraf, of South St. | Soapmakers......

Louis, and Maxwell's remains would be interred in Calvary Cemetery by undertaker Geo. N.

To-day Maxwell furnished a document which he called his dying statement. In it he reasserts his innocence of the willful killing of Charles Arthur Preller, and then gives an epitome of the statement of the case as heretofore published, beginning with the acquaintance formed in Liverpool with Preller, detailing the death of Preller, his own terror and flight, the pursuit, capture, trial and conviction, and closing with bitter denunciation of those whom he asserts have been instrumental in dragging him ont of the highways of justice into the bypaths of mob law, and making his execution an in-

famy and a disgrace to the United States. After the post-mortem the remains of Maxwell were taken to the undertaking establishment of George W. Lynch, embalmed and prepared for burial. The casket was quietly conveyed to the Calvary Cemetery and placed in a vault for interment at a later day. Mrs. Brooks and daughter, mother and sister of the deceased, and John I Martin, Maxwell's attorney, accompanied the remains to the cemetery. It was expected there would be a scene at the morgue after the execution, but the mother and sister wisely remained away.

History of Maxwell's Crime. Sr. Louis, Aug. 10.-The crime for which Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, paid the extreme penalty of the law this morning, was the murder of his friend, Charles Arthur Preller, in room No. 144 of the Southern Hotel, Sunday, April 6, 1885. The acquaintance between Maxwell, as he is best known, and Preller, was formed in Liverpool, England. Early in 1885 Maxwell had left his home in Hyde, against the wishes of his parents, and come to America. He had no funds to speak of, but relied upon a smattering of science, law, general information and a large amount of assurance. He met Preller in Liverpool and they came across the ocean on the steamer Cephalonia. Later they became fast friends. He told reckless tales of family ancestry; his parents were dead and the estate had settled badly for his pocket-book. Preller was a refined gentleman of means. The friends separated in Boston. and in the latter part of March, 1885, Maxwell arrived at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis. A few days later Preller arrived, and, though occupying different rooms, they spent their waking hours together. Sunday morning, April 6, they were seen together in Room 144. That afternoon a bell boy, called to the room, saw the two friends there. W. K. Ross, traveling salesman, heard water run and heard repeated groans. Maxwell had formed the acquaintance of a druggist, J. W. Fernow. Twice that day he purchased chloroform. The second time he was excited, and would not brook delay, saying he had spilled the first. That night Maxwell appeared in the dining room without his friend. He ate little. and was very nervous. The next morning a porter was sent to Room 144 to take down Maxwell's trunks. There were two trunks, and goods were scattered about the room, and as Maxwell was not there the porter went away. Maxwell made a number of purchases at various places, spending money freely where he had previously endeavored to negotiate loans. He bought a ticket for San Francisco. On Monday night he left St. Louis, west-bound. The trip to San Francisco was such as to blaze the way for the detectives, he making himself so conspicuous that he was remembered by all who saw him.

On Saturday, April 11, Maxwell arrived in San Francisco. Sunday, April 12, he sailed for New Zealand in the steamer Sydney as a steerage passenger. For several days prior to April 14, chambermaids at the Southern Hotel had detected an unpleasant odor coming from room No. 144. On that day the odor became so pronounced that the room was entered, and a trunk, which some connected with the stench, was taken down stairs. A trunk-maker was called and broke the lock, and the cover sprang up, followed by the knees of a man. Crammed into the trunk was a putrid body, shrunken and distorted, not a feature recognizable. Not until after the body had been taken to the morgue and several days of treatment given could it be decided whether it was the body of Maxwell or Preller. Finally, however, the remains were identified as those of the latter. On the breast of the body was a cross cut, and on the inside of the trunk a card bore the inscription: "So perish all traitors to the great cause." It was an easy matter to trace Maxwell, and when the Sydney anchored in Auckland harbor he was placed under arrest until detectives Tracy and Badger arrived with extradition papers. Maxwell began his legal fight there, being defended by W. J. Namer, to whom he paid 23 sovereigns, the last of the \$1,000 with which he left St. Louis. On July 21 the detectives set

Not until then did be admit that his true name was Brooks. He was indicted, waived preliminary hearing and was put on trial May 1, 1886, in the Criminal Court. The motive for the crime was shown in Maxwell having taken Preller's money, over \$800, and a lot of his wearing apparel and personal effects, but the clinching testimony was that of John F. Mc-Cullough, a detective, who, under the name of Frank Dingfelder, had been jailed with Maxwell, as a forger, and from him secured a confession of the crime. Maxwell's defense was that the death of Preller was accidental. He had administered the chloroform to operation Preller for stricture. He fled because he presumed he would not be permitted to testify in his own behalf, that being the law in England. He was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged. A new trial was sought on the ground that a juror had expressed himself in favor of conviction before the trial. The motion was denied. An appeal to the Supreme Court resulted in affirmation of the lower court's judgment, though the detective episode was censured, and one of the judges, Sherwood, dissented. Application was then made to Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, for a new trial on error, which was granted, and the execution set for Aug. 26, 1887, was indefinitely stayed. Later the matter was dismissed by the Supreme Bench holding there was nothing to show that Maxwell had not had a fair trial. Maxwell's attorneys then sought executive clemency, asking the Governor to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. Meantime Maxwell had been resentenced, the date of the execution being fixed for July 27

sail for home, arriving in St. Louis on Aug. 15.

of Maxwell's attorneys was made in the presentation, on Wednesday, of two affidavits to Gov. Morehouse, showing the prejudice of one of the COMPARATIVE WAGES.

last. Governor Morehouse granted a respite of

two weeks, but declined to commute the sen-

tence. Through Maxwell's father the British

government was induced to ask a respite till the

case could be inquired into, and the final effort

Figures Compiled from Latest Returns Made

by London Board of Trade. New York Press. England. United States. \$5.00 \$15.00 to \$18.00 Bookbirders..... Brushmakers..... 6.00 15.00 to 20.00 Boilermakers..... Brickmakers.... 8.00 Bricklayers.... Blacksmiths..... $\frac{6.00}{6.25}$ Butchers.... Blast furnace keepers.. 10.00 7.50 Blast furnace fillers 6.50 16.50 Boltmakers.... Belt cutters 10.00 5.88 13.00 Coal miners..... Cotton-mill hands 15.00 Carpentera..... 6.00 13.25 Coopers..... Carriagemakers..... 6.75 13.00 to 25.00 Cutlery\$4 to 12.00 to 20.00 6.00 13.00 to 16.00 18.00 Clockmakers..... Cabinetmakers..... 18.00 6.00 to 9.00 Glovemakers (girls) 4.50 10.00 to 30.00 Hatters..... 6.00 Heaters and rollers....10 to 12.00 12.00 to 24.00 20.00 to 30.00 12.00 ron ore miners..... 15.00 5.31 to 7.00 Instrument makers 18.00 to 20.00 Laborers..... 8.00 Longshoremen..... 5.00 linen thread (men) ... 2.35 8 50 Linen thre d (women) . Machinists..... Masons... Printers (1,000 ems)... 8.00 21.00 Printers, week hands ... Patternmakers 7.50 7.50 15.00 Painters.... $8.00 \\ 7.50$ Plumbers. Plasterers.... Potters.... Polishers..... Papermakers..... 5.20 12.00 to 24.00 Puddiers, per week 8 to 10.00 18.00 to 20.00 15.00 Quarrymen..... 6.00. 12.00 to 9.00 to 12.00 Copemakers..... 5.25 Railway engineers..... Railway firemen 5.00 Boilermakers..... Machinists 7.00 6.50 Committees 8.00 18.00 Platers..... Drillers..... 6.00 Riveters 8.00 Riggers.... 5.50 11.00 Patternmakers..... Saltmakers..... 6.00 9.00 to 10.50 Silk (men) 5.00 10.00

Servants (month)

Shoemakers....

Stationary engineers...

5.00

15.00 to

FROM POLITICAL CURRENTS

A Vigorous Campaign Is to Be Carried On in Every Precinct in the State.

Democrats Using the Great Work of Republicans to Curry Favor with Veterans-Action by Knights of Labor-Other Topics.

The formal opening of the campaign will perhaps not occur before the 1st of next month, as the Democrats are not inclined to make any move in that direction until they can see their way clear on the tariff legislation pending in Congress. Ex Senator McDonald will no doubt in this State be the one to speak ex cathedra on this question, and for that event he is preparing a speech, but he says he wishes to wait for the action of the Republicans in the Senate on the Mills bill. He was in Washington recently, and will return there early in the coming week to gather material for his purpose. When this was mentioned by one of a group of politicians, vesterday, another said: "Yes, I was in Mc-Donald's office the other day and found him writing on his forthcoming speech. In an adjoining room was his law partner, Mr. Butler engaged in the same work, but, of course, he was writing on the side of protection. In the coming campaign both of the distinguished gentlemen will do their best to advance the interests of their respective parties; one as a Democrat, in paving the way for free trade; the other as a Republican, arguing for American ideas and home industries." Mr. McDonald will, perhaps, lead his partner on the stump in point of time as he thicks it will be between the 25th of this month and the 1st of next when he will make the speech that is to be accepted as the authoritative interpretation of the issues for Indiana Democrats. He has promised to speak in West Virginia, Michigan and Illinois. Whenever the Democrats are ready their opponents will not be far behind them. "We would prefer," said Chairman Huston, of the Republican committee, yesterday, "to put off the date of opening the campaign until the 1st of September, but if the Democrats appoint an earlier date we will be prepared to meet them. It is our desire to start in neck-and-neck, and from that on to push the campaign with all the vigor we can command." "Who will be the first speaker of prominence?"

the reporter asked him. "I cannot say, but there will be no trouble to bring into the service the most distinguished orators of the Republican party. Mr. Blaine's coming to Indiana is expected, but as to the time that visit will occur I cannot say. Nothing definite has been done concerning it, but he will no doubt be here. But other eminent speakers are only waiting to be notified of the days when their services are wanted. All Republicans in the State who have attained prominence on the stump have placed themselves at the command of the State committee. General Hovey will no doubt be here soon, with a purpose of remaining until the campaign closes. Richard W. Thompson, Albert G. Porter, John M. Butler, Major Calkins and others of equal prominence will be frequently heard. I never saw such a demand for speakers, and yet every school district has its own list of local men who are well equipped with eloquence and argument. Heretofore it has been difficult to bring these men of local prominence and influence into service, but now not one of them is holding back. The demand for outside talent does not mean that their people do not want to hear them. On the contrary, the audiences are just as enthusiastic and well pleased with their local speakers as they would be with those of more extended reputa-

"Every locality, then, thinks it cannot have too many speeches! "That's it. The spirit of the Republicans is aroused as it never has been before, and every foot of the ground is to be as tenaciously contested as if upon the carrying of any particular district or precinct the result alone depended. It will not only be a campaign of speeches but one of hard, unceasing and determined work. Our organization is first class and it means to win the battle."

. The Democratic Pension Circular. The Democratic State central committee is going to make a mighty effort to get a few soldiers' votes in this State this year. They nominated Matson in the hope that he would catch a few, though their hopes will hardly be realized, since his deception and trickery in regard to pension matters has been pretty thoroughly exposed. The stinging denunciation by General Hovey entirely tore Matson's mask off, and if there is anything more needed to show him up in his true light it will be produced during the campaign. Just now, however, the committee is putting out a circular which attempts to make some political capital for the Democrats by showing that more pensions have been granted at the Indianapolis agency under the three years of Democratic rule than under the last three of

"That's a very catching circular in the eyes of the Democratic committee, I presume," said a vell-known pension attorney. "It only illustrates the old saying that you can prove anything by statistics. If a man can sit down and show by figures that the Democrats have been the friend of the Union veterans. it brings. I think, anything within the range of mathematical demonstration. Now let me give you a few facts about that circular. The Indianspolis pension agency is a mere machine for doing what is ordered by the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington. To use a homely comparison, it is like a corn-sheller. The farmer puts the ear in and gives the wheel a turn. The Commissioner grants the pensions and orders Colonel Zollinger, the agent here, to pay them. He grinds out the cases after they are allowed. That, and that alone, is his sole business. Therefore, the number of cases paid at any agency signifies nothing. We must go further back to see who the soldiers' friends are. The Democrats claim that the Commissioner has allowed more claims than the Republicans ever did—that is, in a single year. Suppose he did. He is only an executive officer and is compelled to allow every claim that is proved up under the law. There is no other way for him to do when a man has applied for a pension and proved a disability but to grant him a pension in accordance with the laws of Congress The Democratic circular presumes on the ignorance of the voters of Indiana. It would make them believe that Commissioner Black, whose chief duty is to sign his name, has the granting of pensions and that it is a matter that is optional with him alone. The fact is that when evidence to establish a disability is shown before the examining board in the Commissioner's office, it is the board's duty to award the applicant a pension. Now when you consider the matter in this light, you readily see where the question of real friendship to the soldiers it to be decided. Not in the Indianapolis pension agency, with its formidable (?) array of figures, nor in the Commissioner's office, but in the legislation that makes it possible for a man to get a pension. There, in Congress, where the laws are passed which give men pensions, irrespective of the will of mere figureheads like the Commisssoner and pension agent, is the place to find out who are the true friends of the soldier, and I think the veterans are too well informed on the pension legislation of this country to have any doubt about which party has been their faithful, consistent friend, and which their pretended friend for the purpose of capturing votes. When you consider the circular in this light, you easily see that it

means nothing, and is only meant to catch the man who does not look into the real facts in the "The Republicans perfected the system of pensions, did they not?" he was asked. "The pension system, from the filing of the declaration down to the cashing of check, when the claim is allowed, is one that was organized and perfected under Republican administration. The machinery for the pension business is one of the most perfect in the government. To the Republicans is due the credit for all this. When the Democrats came into office they found all this as it is, and thousands upon thousands of claims awaiting disposition, most of which were already complete, and only needed taking up and examining to see if all the evidence was in, or at least enough to support the claim. Of course it took years to get all these cases to the point where they could be passed upon rapidly. Evidence was scattered, and often hard to collect, and many a pensioner was com-pelled to wait a long time before he could find his officers and his army surgeon to establish his case according to law. When the Democrats took the government, there were thousands of cases of this kind that had after months and years been completed. Then, in the last few years of Republican administration, there were many new cases filed, of persons whose claims were undoubted, easily proved and quickly adjudicate. They had for years refused to apply for a ension, having a false modesty in the

matter, which led them to think that it was a thing discreditable to do. Taking all these things into consideration, it becomes readily apparent that the Democrats found everything in a condition for them to allow pensions when they came into power, a system of examination, granting and paying fully and completely organized, thousands of claims on file and at the very point of adjudication, and all this done without their heip and oftentimes sgainst a majornty of their votes. Now they come up, and, by virtue of these condition, allow pensions which they have no right to reject, and say to the soldier, 'See who are your friends.'

"The soldiers understand this, do they not?" "The soldiers are not to be deceived in this matter. They know who it was that first favored giving them pensions, and who it is that have always stood for their increase; what party it is that has asked the repeal of the arrears act, the equalization of bounties, in short, who the real friends of the soldier are. They know that while Matson is masquerading as their friend that his party allies in Congress are referring to the Union veterans, who draw a pittance from the government, as 'paupers.' 'Grand Army in-satiates who want the earth.' 'mendicants,' and such like insulting terms. But at last I don't think the Democratic efforts in this line will amount to much. I think the committee could have spent its money more wisely than in distributing circulars trying to prove to the soldier that his dearest friends on earth are the very men who fought him so bitterly years ago.'

He Was Always a Democrat. The Chicago Sunday World is the organ of

the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In its issue of the 5th inst., it says: "Mr. D. C. Long, newsdealer of Urbana, who, by the way, disposes of a large number of Sunday Worlds, appears to be a very conscientious man and a good Republican man. That he reads The Sunday World is evidenced by a letter written to the editor in which he questions the statements in the issue of July 29 under the head 'Opposition to Harrison.' Says Mr. Long: 'I see in that article that one James Braddock, an engineer of twenty-eight years' experience, and a Republican, says he cannot conscientiously support Harrison.' Now I have known James Braddock for seven years and know him to be a red-hot Democrat. I can get any number of men in Urbana who will swear that he never voted for a Republican President in his life. D. D. Cannon, deputy sheriff of this county, father-in-law of James Braddock, says that Braddock

was never anything but a Democrat. "Dan Dillon, another man named in the article, can get \$1,000 cash money if he can prove that Harrison wanted the railroad strikers shot down in 1877, and that he said \$1 a day was enough for a workingman. I was living in Indiana in 1877, and know Harrison never said what is charged against him. Perhaps Dillon never said it. It is more likely to be James Braddock, the phenomenon, who is only thirtyfive years of age, yet an experienced engineer

of twenty-eight years." It is understood that this Mr. Braddock lives at 141 Douglass street, this city. He seems to be a fair specimen of the men in buckram who are being paraded by the Democratic managers and their professional "labor" allies, the tricksters and traders who bob up in every campaign, to make money out of their perfidy and the guilibility of party managers who imagine they have

either infinence or votes to sell. Condemned by Keights of Labor. That outrageous assault by a few Democratic beelers on the intelligence and respectability of workingmen, Tuesday last, in getting together a few politicians of their class and stealing the name of the State Federation of Trades and Labor Unions to secure notice for their action is beginning to receive the condemnation it deserves. By refusing admittance to regularlyappointed delegates, stealing their credentials and otherwise degrading the honorable name of labor and those who represent it, the hired Democrats, like Tom Gruelle and Ed Gould. have done what meets with the condemnation of all decent people. The representatives of Peter Cooper Assembly, K. of L., at Frankfort, were among those who were kept out of the meeting. They reported the facts to their assembly, which adopted the following resolutions at a meeting called for that purpose:

AUGUST 9, 1888. SANCTUARY OF PETER COOPER ASSEMBLY, No. 4243, K. OF L., OF FRANKFORT. Resolved, That we indorse the action of two of our delegates to the State Federation of Trades assembled at Indianapolis on Aug. 7, A. D., 1888, when they remonstrated against introducing political action in that body; and also,

Resolved, That we condemn all political action taken in that body; also,
Resolved, That a rising vote of thanks be tendered
said two delegates for their efforts to keep said body from taking political action; also, Resslved, That copies of these resolutions be ten-dered the editors of our home papers and one copy be immediately forwarded to the Journal of United La-WILLIAM HAYWARD, M. W.

WILLIAM O. WRIGHT, R. S. Republicans on the Coast. From Eugene City, Ore., under date of Aug. 2, J. M. Hodson writes as follows to W. F. Hen-

ley, of this city:

"Politically, the Republicans of this coast are united, and will give Harrison and Morton a hearty support. We overdid the matter so in Oregon at our June election that we will have no more campaign worth mentioning. We intended to carry the State, but a majority of 7,-400 and seventy-two out of ninety members of the Legislature was more than we counted upon, as all the force of presidential patronage and a liberal supply of Democratic funds were invoked to carry the the State against us. Oregon is en-tirely safe for 8,000 majority in November. Those who are competent judges assert that Calfromia will give Harrison as large a majority as she ever gave any candidate for President. Not less than 2,000 voters from the East have been added to her population in the last two years, and at least 80 per cent. of them are Republicans; besides, the Californians are for protection to American industries. In fact, a large majority of all parties on this coast are for protective tariff, and I do not think that even the strong bonds of party discipline can hold the Democrats to a support of Cleveland and his free-trade message and platform. The coast does not vote largely, but it will vote lively, and the Repub-

licans will carry it solid." Commissioners Getting Anxious. The County Commissioners, as the election approaches, are getting more anxious to patch up their record of disgraceful treatment of Coroner Wagner. Simply because the Doctor took an active part in hunting down the gang who attempted to rob him of his office by changing vote on the tally-sheet, the commissioners have not allowed him a cent for eighteen months. Hoping to set themselves right before the people they are pretending to be desirous of settling with the Doctor, but he will not grant them the opportunity. He thinks since he has been kept out of his salary for eighteen months he can do without it until the Republican board comes in, and refuses to submit a bill or allow the commissioners to have possession of the subpœnas he has issued for witnesses in inquests. The commissioners sammoned him to appear before them again yes-terday and bring the subpœnas. The Doctor appeared, but he brought no subpoenas. He did, however, in a very forcible manner, give the board his opinion of the treatment the commissioners had accorded him.

Knows the General Well, Isaac Duckworth, the old teamster of General Harrison during two years of the war, resides near Franklin. He says that he saw the General under all kinds of circumstances and knows him to the core, so to speak, and if there is any truer man anywhere than he is he has not met him. He especially scouts at the idea of his being cold and kid-gloved, as Democratic papers have charged. He has heard several of the boys of the old Seventieth, who have formerly been Democrats, say that they intended to vote for Harrison this year. A number of old soldiers from other regiments, also, have expressed the same sentiments. They prefer to vote for a man who has some sentiments in common with them rather than for one who doesn't care anything for them now and never did in the past.

Meetings in the Wards. The Republicans of the Eleventh ward met in the room of the county central committee last night and organized a Harrison and Morton Club. The following officers were elected: President...Dr. J. E. Cravens. Secretary...H. A. Reed.

Executive Committee-Brainard Revison, Otto Gresham, Lon McDaniels, J. T. Lecklider and Dr. Another meeting will be held next Tuesday

Eleventh District Committeeman. On account of John I. Dille being constantly engaged in his duties as secretary of the Republican State central committee he resigned his position as a member of the committee for the Eleventh district. Sidney W. Cantwell, of Hartford City, has been chosen to fill the va-

Mr. Dilion's Intelligent Rooster. Tom Dillon, an irreclaimable Democrat, a Sentinel subscriber and close reader of the Journal, has a rooster of which he talks as much as he

does of Cleveland. The roester, though, does not share Tom's political proclivities, and resents the appearance of the Sentinel within his bailiwick. Thursday morning that paper's account of the Republican convention, together with the hideous pictures that were scattered throughout its columns, particularly excited the rooster's ire. The paper lay on the door step. and the lord of the hen-yard, espying it, glared at it angrily for a moment, and then, pouncing upon it, in the twinkling of an eye tore it into strips.

Johnson County Ready. S. C. Brown, of Franklin, writes Johnson county is being well organized for the campaign. Republicans are full of enthusiasm for the national ticket, and also for the State ticket. They can't be beat. The gallant Hovey will make it exceedingly hard for Mr. Matson, who is well known down in the Fifth district, where, in his last canvass for Congress, his majority was cut from 1,300 to less than 600.

Mr. Chase to Speak. Hon. Ira J. Chase will address the Republicans of Martinsville and the delegates to the Republican congressional convention to be held at that place next Tuesday. Mr. Chase is going to devote his whole time to the canvass, and he will do it with effect in the Fifth district, as he

is very well and favorably known in that part

Cleveland and the Cobden Club.

of the State.

Philadelphia Press.
Mr. Cleveland, too, puts his trust in the Cobden Club. He made one member of the club its Secretary of State, Mr. Thomas Francis Bayard, and another. Mr. William Endicott, Secretary of War, and a third, Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar, First Secretary of the Interior, and then a judge of the Supreme Court, giving history the first instance on record in which the interpretation of the laws of one country are put into the hands of a man who has joined a society which for a generation has denounced all in them which touches the national revenue as "legalized robbery." Still another member of the club, Speaker Carlisle, has guided the financial policy of the administration; one more, Mr. J. S. Moore, drew the tariff bill by which it stands or falls, particularly falls; two more, Messrs. Frank Hurd and William R. Morrison, are its earliest martyrs, and the two great journalists, Mr. Henry Watterson and Mr. William M. Singerly, the Aaron and the Hur who hold up the hards of the Free-trade Moses, while he watches in the White House the fight for free trade, are both on the roll of the club.

The Keely Paradox.

Philadelphia North American. The Kelly motor people are getting excited. They seem to think that a motor that can mote and will not mote, cught to be made to mote Keely calls attention to the paradox that it will not mote, although it is made to mote, and operations by the angry capitalists will be suspended until they get the epigram through their

A Common Origin.

The Piutes dance to bring on rain; the palefaces have picpies. This would seem to indicate that the two races sprang from a common an-Now Is the Time to Subscribe.

Indiana is going to be the liveliest bit of country on the footstool from now until November. The Next Niagara Excursion

Goes via "Old Reliable" C., H. & D., Tuesday next, Aug. 14. Special fast train of sleepers, chair cars and coaches leaves at 11:30 A. M., reaching Falls for breakfast next morning. This is the only one going via Toledo, Detroit and through Canada. Side trips to Toronto and Put-in-Bay, with plenty of time to enjoy them. Sleepers and chair cars are filling rapidly. Apply early at C., H. & D. office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, or address W. H. FISHER, Gen. Agt., Indianapolis.

Excursion Rates to the Westpoints in Kansas, Nebraska and other Western States Aug. 21, Sept. 11 and 25, Oct. 9 and 23, at the very low rate of ONE FARE for the round trip. Do not overlook the superior accommodations this road affords the traveling public. For particular information call upon D. R. Don-ough, ticket agent Union Depot; Geo. Rech, ticket agent Vandalia line, corner Washington and Illinois sts., or address H. R. DERING. Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Vandalia Line, Indianapolis.

Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway. "THE ELKHART LINE."

Only \$3, one way, to Chicago, via boat line, including berth. Round-trip tickets to Benton Harbor, going Saturdays, returning Mondays, \$4; ten-day ticket, \$6. Cedar Beach rates, going Saturdays, returning Mondays, \$3.25; ten days, \$4.25. Warsaw rates, going Saturdays, returning Mondays, \$3.25; ten days' limit, \$4. Four hours shorter than any other line to Petoskey and Mackinac. Please see J. B. Harter, General Agent, 1381 South Illinois street.

And Still Another \$2 50 CINCINNATI EXCURSION.

Thursday, Aug. 16, via "Old Reliable" C., H. & D. As usual, good going on all regular traine, and returning until Saturday night. Please remember this one goes via C., H. & D. Tickets corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, and at the Union Station.

Five Harvest Excursions. Via the I., B. & W. route, on Aug. 21, Sept. 11 and 25, Oct. 9 and 23, to Kansas, Nebraska, Northwestern Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, at one fare for the round trip; tickets good thirty

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days. For information, call on or address

cept nothing instead of it. Grand Excursion To Niagara Falls, Chautauqua and Toronto, Aug. 16. Train leaves 12:30 P. M., via popular Bee-line railway. Do not forget the date. \$5

teeth to be equal to that matchless article. Ac-

for the round trip. T. C. PECK. EXCURSION, Aug. 16, via popular Bee-line railway, to Niagara Falls, Chautauqua and Toronto. Train leaves 12:30 P. M., arriving at Niagar Falls 7:30 A. M. Friday. For tickets and information call on Bee-line ticket agents, No. 2 Bates House, 1381 South Illinois street and

T. C. PECK.

Union Depot.

Disease Cured by Cuticura Remedies When Hot Springs, Doctors and All Other Medicines Fail.

Having been a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg and having been cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when all other methods and remedies failed. I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several doctors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Finlay (to whom I shall ever feel grateful), spoke to me about CUTICURA, and I consented to give them a trial with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my suffering sprang from of any one in the State. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to druggist John P. Finlay and Dr. D. C. Montgomery, both of this place, and to Dr. Smith, of Lake Lee, Miss.

ALEXANDER BEACH, Greenville, Miss. Mr. Beach used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, at our request, with results as above stated. A. B. FINLAY & CO., Druggists.

Scrofula 7 Years Cured. I have been troubled with scrofula seven years, which first started on the top of my head, giving me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid exuded from under the scales. I treated it for seven years unsuccessfully, and was unable to sheck it, until I found your CUTI-CURA REMEDIES. One box CUTICURA, one cake CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle CUTICURA RESOLV-ENT completely cured me, my skin becoming perfectly clear and smooth.

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Skin Disease 5 Years Cured. Your CUTICURA REMEDIES did wonderful things for me. They cured my skin disease, which has been of five years' standing, after hundreds of dollars had been spent in trying to cure it. Nothing did me any good until I commenced the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Our house will never be without them. MRS. ROSA KELLEY. Rockwell City, Calhoun Co., la.

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"I was completely run down, and was for nearly four years under medical treatment, being given up to die by physicians. My mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. At last I consented, and I have never taken anything which helped me as much as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which restored me to health and vigor. I have been taking it about four months. and am now a different being. I can work all day with very little fatigue. I recommend it to any one whose system is prostrated." NELIA NOBLE, Peoria, "I was all run down and unut for business. I was induced to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it built me right up so that I was soon able to resume work. I recommend it to all." D. W. BRATE, 4 Mar tin street, Albany, N. Y.

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